

The Weekly Mail

is published every Thursday in time for the arrival of the mail, and is a weekly newspaper containing news, editorials, and political reports and a full page of Provincial and Dominion news, and a weekly written editorial upon all subjects. \$1.00 per year when paid in advance, and 50c. per month unpaid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

L.O.L. No. 1531
Meets in their Hall, Plum Creek every Tuesday on or before full moon.

Visiting Brethren cordially invited
J. YOUNG, W. M.
E. LEED, Secretary.

1690.

L.O.L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their rooms, corner of 1st and Basler Av. Visiting brethren cordially invited to attend.

Wm. WILSON, Master.
W. H. MANCHESTER, Sec.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR the Peltier Lake School District, holding 2nd class certificate, salary \$120.00 per month, to commence first day of May. Apply stating salary and experience. Application will be received up to the first day of April, 1887.—Apply to

JOHN YELLOWEERS, Secretary Treasurer, Ninele, Post Office, Man.

Feb. 16, 3 w.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR Roseland School, male or female, 2nd or 3rd class certificate. Applications received up to the 15th day of March, 1887. Duties to commence on the 1st April. School open seven months; with one week vacation.—Apply, stating experience and salary, etc., to

W. H. COOPER,
Treasurer,
Roseland Post Office, Man.

Teacher Wanted.

TEACHER WANTED for the Kenney School District, holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate female desired. Duties to commence 1st Monday in April. Applicants to state salary expected, experience, etc. to

A. E. ELLIOTT, Sec-Treas., Brandon,

Feb. 10, 87, 4.

Wanted on a Farm

A Experienced Housekeeper, not married or widowed, of good family, with good records, and a preference to employ herself, honesty, and the correct management of things generally. Non-other need apply. Wages, \$15 per month. For all information correspond with

F. W. BECKET,
Souris Stock and Grain Farm.

For Sale or Exchange,
FIVE HEAD

SHORT HORN CATTLE,
PEDIGREES registered in Dominion Short Horn
Cattle Book.—Apply to

HALL, GEORGE & CO., SOURIS.

ORANGE FLAGS,
BANNERS, &c.

Furnished in first-class style, of the best material and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES LANG. — Brandon.

Communications sent to the MAIL Office will receive prompt attention

Feb. 16, till

To the Public.

I DESIRE to inform those of the public who so generously patronized the last fair of WILSON & CARRICK, and others who may favor me in the future, that I have now taken charge of all the business, with the exception of myself, which may be done on my own account.

I have purchased all the miscellaneous material, and will be prepared to give every satisfaction in

CARRIAGE & WAGON BUILDING,

Plow Works,

And other General Business in its several branches. Trusting I may be generously supported I promise as good work as can be done at reasonable rates.

JAMES CARRICK.

OYSTERS!

Fresh, Select Oysters by the Gallon, Quart or Pint, to be supplied at the

ACCIDENTAL RESTAURANT,
10th Street, South of Rosier.

LUNCHES AND OYSTER SUPPERS AT

ALL HOURS, IN ANY STYLE.

First-Class CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT
Choice brands of CIGARS

and TOBACCO.

Oysters by the Gallon or Egg supplied to the surrounding district at wholesale prices.

Mrs. E. CHUBB.

G. & D. CASSELS,
FANCY BAKERS

AND
CONFETIONERS.

HOME MADE BREAD, STEAM BREAD,
BAKER'S BREAD,
CURRANT AND BROWN BREAD.

Families wishing to have any of the above bread delivered at their houses will please leave orders at store, Rosier avenue between 9th and 10th streets.

We are also prepared to deliver any goods purchased at the store, promptly to any part of the city.

G. & D. CASSELS.

Young men suffering from the effects of early intemperance, the result of ignorance, for which they are weak, weary and exhausted, and Middle Age and Old Men who are broken down from the effects of abuse or overwork, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess send for and read M. V. LUBIN'S TREATISE ON DISEASES OF MEN. The book may be supplied to any address on receipt of two 25 cent stamps. Address: M. V. Lubin, 47, Wellington Street, Toronto.

In Some.

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of cholera, cramp, colic and the various bowel complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's extract of wild strawberry is the grand specific for these troubles.



The Farmers' Union.



DISALLOWANCE.



A Cordwood Edition of the Sun

VICTORY!!

Disgruntled Grits.

RIEL'S GALLows DOES ITS

WORK FOR THE GRITS.

But falls short in Grit
Calculations.

EVERY PROVINCE SUSTAINS THE

GOVERNMENT, EXCEPTING

QUEBEC & PRINCE

EDWARD ISLAND.

Manitoba makes Next Door to a Clean

Sweep, and Shows the World the

Representations of the Free

Prepare for Political

Ends Only.

The battle is over, and the victory is won. Despite the efforts of the Grit party of Canada made through their various devices, the Liberal-Conservative party has triumphed at the polls. And such a triumph! Every manner of device was resorted to, and it has all ended in failure—the Grit tactics were too transparent. Whenever Riel's gallows was expected to prove serviceable it was brought into requisition, and handled with the best effect. In Ontario, where the National Policy was popular, Mr. Blake told the electors if he was returned to power he would make no appreciable change, but in Manitoba rural constituencies the Grit orators made the best they could out of the implement.

In Nova Scotia the Repealers and Annexationists made the best out of their pet schemes, but their plans are in ashes, the province giving an increased Conservative vote.

Ontario also did nobly, Kingston returning to her old love and re-electing Sir John Macdonald while Blake escapes with 39 in South Bruce, where he used to have 900. Every cabinet minister has been re-elected, which is unprecedented.

In Manitoba, Watson alone remains of the Grit representatives, and he by a majority less than his former one.

Selkirk has turned a Grit majority of 450 to Sutherland to a Conservative majority of 250 for Daly, the City of Brandon giving him 48 and the county as a whole 196. These figures are significant for the cordwood heroes.

Making 50 cents out of the elections our proprietor has been enabled to purchase the three game fowls at the head of this column from the Brandon Grit print, it having no further use for roosters of any breed. The first bird it used to embellish its Farmers' Union reports, the second it had to proclaim the triumph of Disallowance, and the third it had especially engraved for the decoration of a special cordwood edition, which was suppressed as the returns came in on the evening of the 22nd.

We give below the figures the Dominion over, as we received them, but will be subject to revision in our next issue:—

Ontario.

Constituencies. Members. Cons. Grit.

Addington. Bell. 1

Bothwell. Mills. 20

Brant North. Somerville. 200

Brant South. Paterson. 40

Brookville. Wood. 575

Bruce East. Cargill. 1

Bruce West. Blake. 39

Cardwell. White. 328

Carleton. Macdonald. 1

Cornwall & Stormont. Biggar. 1

Dundas. Hickey. 1

Durham East. Wind. 1

Durham West. Blake. 119

Elgin East. Wilson. 85

Elgin West. Casey. 328

Essex North. Patterson. 200

Essex South.'Brien. 53

Frontenac. Kirkpatrick. 1

Glenary. Purcell. 200

Grenville South. Shanly. 200

Grey South. Landen. 1

Grey East. Sproule. 42

Grey North. Masson. 150

Haldimand. Colter. 1

Halton. Walde. 57

Hamilton. McKay. 30

Brown. 1

Hastings East. Burdett. 61

Hastings North. Bowell. 583

Robertson. 180

Huron East. Macdonald. 1

Huron South. McMillan. 330

Huron West. Porter. 1

Kent. Campbell. 25

Kingston. Macdonald. 12

Lambton East. Moncrieff. 1

Lambton West. Lester. 40

Lanark North. Jameson. 100

Lanark South. Haggart. 752

Leeds & Grenville N. Ferguson. 300

Leeds South. Taylor. 400

Lemont. Wilson. 39

Lincoln N. Rykert. 300

London. Carling. 39

Middlesex E. Marshall. 725

Middlesex North. Coughlin. 390

Middlesex South. Armstrong. 400

Monck. Boyle. 1

Muskoka. O'Brien. 1

Norfolk North. Charlton. 300

Norfolk South. Tidale. 40

Northumberland East. Mallory. 1

Northumberland West. Gulliford. 50

Ontario North. Madill. 100

Ontario West. Edgin. 350

Ontario South. Smith. 100

Ottawa City. Perley. 1

Ottawa City. Roulard. 1

Oxford North. Sutherland. 1

Oxford South. Cartwright. 1

Peel. McCulla. 100

Perth North. Hesson. 100

Perth South. Trow. 100

Peterborough East. Lang. 12

Peterborough West. Stevenson. 28

Preston. Labrosse. 174

Prince Edward. Platt. 80

Renfrew North. White. 200

Renfrew South. Campbell. 1

Russell. Edward. 1

Simcoe East. Cook. 75

Simcoe North. McCarthy. 1

Simcoe South. Tyrwhitt. 1

Toronto Centre. Cockburn. 200

Toronto East. Small. 1

Toronto West. Denison. 300

Victoria North. Barron. 20

Victoria South. Hudspeth. 30

Waterloo North. Bowman. 200

Waterloo South. Livingstone. 400

Welland. Ferguson. 1

Wellington Centre. Semple. 1

Wellington North. McMullen. 1

Wellington South. Irvin. 1

Wentworth North. Bain. 1

Wentworth South. Carpenter. 1

York East. Mackenzie. 100

York North. Mulock. 75

York West. Wallace. 1

59 40

General Results.

Constituencies. Grit.

Ontario. 59 40

Quebec. 27 31

Nova Scotia. 15 6

New Brunswick. 9 6

P. Edward Island. 6 6

Manitoba. 4 1

Total. 114 90

British Columbia and the N. W. T. will

create the Government's majority to about 30.

The Result in Selkirk.

Polling Place. Daly. Christie

majority. majority.

1 12

2 25

3 11

4 11

5 15

6 11

7 11

8 7

9 7

10 32

11 8

12 6

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

THE SACRED ROOSTERS.

The island of Vangho Lo is not down on any map it must be a very old one. This, however, is a matter of trifling importance. If the geographers have missed Vangho Lo, then it is so much the worse for them.

The wreck of the Imp rudely ended my first and last pleasure voyage. The Imp was as trim a yacht as ever danced on the sparkling billows of a summer sea. After cruising about in the south Pacific for several months in all sorts of craft, I considered it a piece of extraordinary good luck, when Capt. Dalton invited me to sail with him as his guest and fellow-traveller.

With the crew and all there were eight of us, all Englishmen, with the exception of myself. Dalton was a man of wealth whose chief pastime was yachting. Some of the young fellows with him were the spoiled darlings of fortune, and the love of adventure had induced them to try a six months' sail on the Imp.

It must have been about midnight when the vessel struck. A tremendous hole was made in her bottom, and she began filling rapidly. We let down two boats in a hurry, and, jumping in, made for the beach, which was clearly visible in the bright moonlight. Our little cockle-shell boats spanned in the surf like so many ships. Powerless and breathless, we were turned over and over in the foam-crested waves.

A great surge threw me high up on the beach, and it was several minutes before I was able to pick myself up.

"Are you all right, old fellow?"

The speaker was Dalton. I rubbed my eyes and saw five dark forms moving about.

"Only two missing, Bradley and Gibbs," said Dalton. "It might have been worse, you know. We're in big luck."

I thought so, too, and asked the captain if he had any knowledge of the locality. "It must be Vangho Lo," he said thoughtfully. "If it is not, then I can't tell where we are."

One of the men had a box of matches in his pocket, and after we had built a good fire and were beginning to feel more comfortable, Dalton told us all he knew about our surroundings. The island of Vangho Lo had been discovered centuries before, but no civilized government had ever claimed it. Although of considerable size, embracing hundreds of square miles, it produced nothing of any commercial value, and was a veritable land of sun and fire, inhabited by savages of a very uncertain disposition. Slips never touched there when they could avoid it. About fifty years before a colony of English sailors, who had mutinied and killed their captain, attempted to live there, but after a desultory warfare of several years the natives had killed them out.

"They may kill us," remarked Dalton cheerfully, "but then we would have been drowned if we hadn't been thrown up here. Besides, we have a chance. Doubtless the savages learned something of our language from their old enemies, the mutineers. They may have become a more peaceful race. At the worst they will probably hold us as prisoners and some day signal a passing ship and demand a ransom for us."

How much longer the captain would have talked in this strain it is impossible to conjecture, but at this point one of the men suddenly leaped to his feet.

"Ouch!" he exclaimed, as he executed a war-dance on the sand.

"What did you remark?" inquired Dalton with a stern look at the offender.

"Guch!" repeated the man, as he rubbed his head.

"See here, Barlow," said the captain, "I hope you are not crazy. We'll have to tie you if you are. What is the matter with you?"

"The rooster!" snarled Barlow.

We all looked pityingly at the fellow. Undoubtedly his shipwreck had turned his brain.

"I was listening to the captain," explained Barlow, "when a sharp weapon like a spear was thrust into my head, and when I jumped up and turned around I saw a big rooster six feet high hopping over the ledge of rock under. I don't believe me, where did the blood come from?"

We drew him up to the fire. His head was bloody and there was a deep wound in it, apparently made by a pointed instrument. But the wild story about the rooster?

Shaking our heads incredulously we laid Barlow down and advised him to remain as quiet as possible.

Has a savage assailant slipped up and attacked our companion from the rear? We could think of no other explanation.

Daylight enabled us to obtain a better idea of our situation. Our wounded man was severely hurt, but fortunately he was not disabled. Back of the beach and rocky slopes, thickly wooded in places with trees and shrubs unlike any that we had ever seen. The Imp had gone to pieces in the night, and the shore was covered with fragments of wreckage. The first thing to do was to recover what we could, and we went to work with a will. In the course of a couple of hours we picked up and fished from the water quite a lot of miscellaneous stores. When we examined our plunder we found several barrels of sea biscuit, boxes of canned goods and other provisions, a cask of brandy, a tool chest, various articles of clothing and some ammunition. This last we were very glad to see, as three of us had our pistols with us.

In the rocky slope back of us there was a small cave, well sheltered and quite dry. Into this nook we rolled our stores to protect them from the weather. By this time two of the men who had been out scouting returned with their report.

According to our scouts the island was a wonderland. There were mountains innumerable, fertile valleys, lakes, springs, and an abundance of vegetation. Game of all kinds was to be seen, but no savages. If the island was inhabited the men were confident that the people lived on the other side of a range of mountains a few miles distant from our cave on the beach.

What we heard made us very thoughtful. No more scouts were sent out that day, and we put in our time building a breastwork of large rocks in front of the

cave. We also filled a cask with spring water and rolled it in to keep for an emergency. Our defensive preparations did not amount to much, but we wanted to make something of a fight if an enemy came upon us.

Each man made a resolution to sleep that night with one eye wide open, and a sentinel was posted just inside the breastwork, with instructions to fire off his pistol if anything suspicious occurred. Just what happened to me was the experience of all. A dull drowsiness settled over me. My head seemed ready to burst, and yet I could not move. Finally my senses were completely in complete oblivion.

When the morning sun streamed in upon us, and I opened my eyes, I found myself bound hand and foot. My companions were all in the same fix. Our sentinel I could not see, and therefore I could not tell whether he was a prisoner or not. The cave and the space inside our little fortress seemed a moving mass of savages. They were hideous looking wretches, almost as black as Africans. They were armed with spears and clubs. Some of them wore fragments of European garments, probably picked up from the occasional wrecks on that dangerous coast. They were all jabbering to each other, and too busy overhauling our stores to pay the slightest attention to us.

"How did it happen?" I whispered to Dalton, who was stretched by my side.

"I cannot tell," he answered. "I feel strangely. These devils must have stopped us in some way. Otherwise they could not have trapped us all without waking us."

Our conversation attracted the notice of the leader of our captors, and he came up to us.

"Howdy, white man," he said to Dalton, and then turning to me he repeated the salutation.

"Goo-ee," I pleaded.

"No," replied the savage. He looked at us very earnestly and then shook his head.

The old rascal was short and fat, of a well done ginger cake color, and his malicious black eyes shone restlessly as he watched us. His attire consisted of a red silk sash and a pair of boots. His breast was elaborately tattooed, and his face exhibited similar traces of artistic handiwork.

Dalton and I, after a whispered consultation, agreed to be patient and cheerful, hoping thereby to secure better terms.

The savages ransacked the cave. They pelted each other with the biscuits, evidently not knowing their edible qualities.

They sniffed at the brandy cask and cracked their lips. They rummaged our pockets and took away our pistols and knives.

At last the crowd withdrew and held a powwow on the beach. Their head man talked to them, and finally several stout men returned to us and carried four of our party off.

"Bad sign," muttered Dalton, "that means that we are to be killed, or that the others will be. I can't tell which."

Just then the head man came up to us. Slapping his breast, he said:

"Hi, Kybela. Me King. You live wid me."

Seeing that he spoke English so well, we asked about our fellow prisoners.

His reply horrified us. As well as we could understand if our companions had been taken off to be sacrificed. A volcano in the center of the island had been rumbling and belching out fire and smoke at intervals for some time past, and his majesty, King Kybela, had decided to make terms with the angry spirit in the bowels of the earth by sacrificing a few white men into the crater. He paid no heed to our protests, and as we never saw the hair men again, there is little doubt that they met the terrible doom marked out for them. His majesty seemed to be surprised that we took it so hard. He patted us on our heads, and said:

"King Kybela no hurt you. You safe. You live wid me."

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"King Kybela no hurt you. You safe. You live wid me."

When the savages saw these feathered monsters bearing down upon them they gave utterance to shrieks of rage and terror.

Dalton and I paused a moment and looked back. The foremost rooster darted upon the leader of the natives, and at one fell swoop drove his long sharp beak through one of the man's eyes and into his brain.

"Run for it!" cried Dalton.

We made a break forward and ran for our lives. We knew that the roosters would never tire in their tracks without our signal on the gong. They would pursue that narrow and thorny path with our pursuers until extermination fell one or the other side. We knew, too, that the natives held these great birds in awe and would fly before them like frightened sheep.

On and on my friend and I sped driving the gong. And when we reached the sea?

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

Some genius tempted by Grit cash has sold in the advance copy of the Trade and Navigation return before they were brought before parliament, and the Grit prints are anxious to make the people believe they prove the National Policy has been a failure. As a matter of fact "advance copies" are always subject to revision, and until the returns in question have received this revision, they are to be doubted, and cannot be accepted as such by any intelligent mind. That the like should prevail at the present juncture is a natural enough conclusion, as the object of the Grit party has ever been to obtain its ends by theft whenever necessary. It was by theft, and after the fact was well hidden for his unfulness, that Hugh Allan's private correspondence with Mr. McMullen saw the light of day; and it was through a theft of Sir John's prints, while in the hands of the postal employees and addressed to the Hon. Mr. Blake, that more documents were expected to show this nothing but disappointing record. It is, then, as we have said, quite natural that other private property should be stolen.

The Free Press wants the public to believe the report has some damaging bearing against the government's fiscal policy that it shows a great falling off in our exports and an increase in our imports, the very reverse of the results anticipated by the authors of the N.P.

As we have said, we want the revised version, and the report has some damaging bearing against the government's fiscal policy that it shows a great falling off in our exports and an increase in our imports, the very reverse of the results anticipated by the authors of the N.P.

THE "GLOBE" AND SIR JOHN.

The title of *Obituary It Might Be Expected to Publish Itself in the Liberal Party and Become independent like the "Mail."*

Apropos of the pretty well-authenticated statement that the *Toronto Globe* is soon to declare itself as an independent newspaper, a wag has placed in our hands an extract of an ordinary notice of Sir John Macdonald prepared for the *Toronto Globe*.

It is an open secret that in the pigeon holes of every large and well-organized newspaper office there are kept the biographies of eminent men prepared with more or less care. This precaution is taken not because there is any near prospect of the death of any of these men in whom the public take an interest, but simply because life is uncertain, and a newspaper must be prepared for all contingencies that can be foreseen. All that is required when a great man is taken off, no matter his suddenly, is to make a few necessary additions and the biography is in the newspaper reader's hands within a few hours of the death of its subject.

The writer is evidently a Tory but in view of the sudden conversion of the *Mail* to independence, and taking into consideration the fact that it is usual to speak well of men after death, it would not be surprising if the *Globe* should publish an article of this description a few years from now.

THE DEPARTED STATE-MAN.

[Prepared for the *Toronto Globe*.]

Last night passed away from this earth full of years and honors, John Alexander Macdonald, Earl of Erinside. The last few years of the great statesman's life were passed in honored retirement, where, surrounded by a group of friends, he enjoyed the rest he had so well earned and so richly deserved. He spent the prime of his manhood and the evening of his days in the service of his country. He considered his task too difficult, no too burdensome if its object was to further the interests of the country he loved so well. Canada never had a son and servant so devoted and at the same time so capable. He was in the highest sense, a patriot. His time, his talents, his thoughts, his influence were his country's. Apart from her he may have been said to have had no life. And Canada was grateful to so dutiful a son and so loyal a servant. She trusted him implicitly; she prized him at something like his true worth, and for the greater part of his long public life, placed her destinies in his hands. The biography of John A. Macdonald is, for more than half a century, the history of Canada. When he first took part in its affairs what is now the great Dominion of Canada was a few scattered colonies, poor, thinly settled, insignificant. They were almost helplessly dependent on the fostering care of the Mother Country for existence. Their inhabitants can hardly be said to have had any public life at all. Many did not know what self-government meant. They had not yet felt the invigorating influence of self-government or the stimulating effects of Home Rule. They were long so occupied with the struggle for mere existence that they had little time nor attention to devote to public affairs. They had been for years under the rule of a narrow and intolerant oligarchy.

The reports show that our countrymen have lost in \$497,372, against \$300,000,000, \$485,000,000 in 1882. That we have lost so paid into the Dominion treasury \$50,000 less than we ever did in a year before, while our receipts from the Federal government have been increased by a similar sum in account of the land issue; and still, we are to see the Grits in Manitoba that are to come.

A good deal of the Grit literature, circulated with such dabbles in the national debt, is really true. It was down the amount of Canada as \$288,522,665 in 1882. It then says another ten million has been added to the "net" debt by the government's keeping in cash from the C.P.R. ten million less than the \$30,000,000 loaned, but that who attempts to dabble in politics at all knows that 7,500,000 acres of land were accepted for that amount. There is then an audit for the ten millions, and it should never appear in the "net" debt. Really, then, the net debt is about \$212,000,000, instead of \$200,000,000 as Mr. Blake puts up. The Grits are to be at fault in financing when the reputation of the country is at stake.

The Grits circulated a fly sheet in the campaign, charging the government with improper dealings in giving printing to the *Toronto Gazette*. The point says that he got \$10,000 worth of work at expense of the public. The authors of the sheet, however, did not mention that the *Globe* has a similar monopoly that amounts to \$200,000 that Speaker Anglin in McKenzie's time got \$18,182 out of a printing contract, and so on. The *Globe*, by subtlety, has subsequently unseated and dislodged the *Gazette*. The houses of the Grits are to be warrant their pelting stones at

The Grits into which the Grit print was put last week was shown in the savagery with which it attacked the *Toronto Gazette*. It went out as viciously as if it had been a pistol of 20 years standing. A Grit was to be heard up for game when he has got a few bad ammunition at a will of the Grits. We wonder who of the troops directed the fire.

The *Globe* says that paper is owned by one man only. Yes, and that a woman; to be sure the print will not say that. Mr. Pearson does not write the great bulk of the *Globe*, but is to be seen in it week to week.

A sheet of Grit literature spread broadcast over Selkirk says the government's contract with the government printer is ten cents per 1000 ears. This is one of the greatest lies of the season. There is not a government contract let for less than two and a half times that amount.

militia system, which did her such effective service in the hour of danger. It is true that the idea of the Confederation of the British American provinces did not originate with him, but it is also true that until he adopted it, it was a barren theory entertained and advocated by a few men who were regarded by the country as amateur enthusiasts. It was left for him to give to this a definite shape and to bring it out of the regions of visionary schemes into the arena of practical politics. His work in bringing about confederation was for him comparatively easy, for he was assisted by the leading men of the country of all shades of politics. But though it was effected with such apparent ease under John A. Macdonald's superintendence and by his guiding hand, it is safe to say that it would have been to any other of British America's public men a work of immeasurable difficulty. He had to exert his consummate skill in the management of men to the utmost, and it required all the tact he possessed so to adjust conflicting interests and to reconcile provincial and personal jealousies as to make a union of the provinces possible. It is but just to say that confederation is in this sense the work of John A. Macdonald's hands, and is to-day the monument of his statesmanship. The admission of British Columbia into the Dominion was the cause of course of the deceased statesman's greatest trial and his greatest triumph. As an Canadian knows, one of the terms of that admission was the construction of a railway from Ontario through the Northwest territories to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. In order to carry out in good faith what to many appeared an impossible project, this mad scheme, he had recourse to means which no one in these days attempts to justify. So utterly impracticable did this gigantic undertaking appear to men of all parts, that Sir John Macdonald seems to have despaired of recommending it to the country and carrying it through the Legislature by ordinary means. He, therefore, pursued a course which must be regarded as questionable, to ensure its passage. Panic must be kept with British Columbia, and all ways of exacting this object appearing closed to him, he determined to do evil that good might come; and so severely was he punished for his offence. Through and venality of a trusted servant the plans of the leader were made public, and as a consequence he was driven from power, but he was not defeated until the stability of the confederacy was assured and until he had obtained for the Dominion that independence which the Hudson Bay Company had so long possessed and used as a trading and hunting ground. That country was the scene of the first of the troubles of United Canada. The first rebellion in the Northwest was, however, promptly quelled without leaving even discontent behind it.

Sir John Macdonald was returned to power in 1878 pledged to carry out a policy of protection. He established what was then called the "National Policy." He had to meet the strenuous opposition of those in the Liberal party and out of it, who conscientiously believed in the principles of free trade and who were convinced that a protective policy was detrimental in the interests of the country. Among these was the *Globe*, which for a long time strongly, and as some thought, violently opposed the new policy. But Sir John's victory succeeded in carrying it in the face of all opposition, and so well did it work and so pleased was the country with it, principally through its success his party was triumphant in the elections of 1882 and 1887. Although in the latter election the Liberal party withdrew its opposition from the policy of protection, and through its leader Mr. Blake, pledged itself to make no material changes in the tariff and not to alter in any way its protective character, the electors were not satisfied to place the carrying out of the National Policy in the hands of its former adversaries, but left it to be administered by those who had established it, and who had through it conferred, as they believed, such great benefits on the country. Since the memorable election all opposition to the National Policy has died out and the *Globe*, as our readers know, is now numbered among its staunchest advocates.

The progress of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the policy of Sir John Macdonald were, with compulsion of the people of British America was dawning and it was John A. Macdonald's destiny to take a prominent and an influential part in its development. John A. Macdonald, like many of the world's great men, enjoyed none of the advantages of high birth and elevated social position. He had literally to carve out his own fortune with his own hands. He was the son of a poor man. He was a child of five years when he came to Canada. His advantages of education were very meager indeed, but he made the most of them. They had been for years under the rule of a narrow and an intolerant oligarchy. The reports show that our countrymen have lost in \$497,372, against \$300,000,000, \$485,000,000 in 1882. That we have lost so paid into the Dominion treasury \$50,000 less than we ever did in a year before, while our receipts from the Federal government have been increased by a similar sum in account of the land issue; and still, we are to see the Grits in Manitoba that are to come.

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States and to promote and maintain good feeling between them. The Earl of Shaftesbury's charm of manner, his quick and wide sympathies, his genial disposition, and his warmth of heart gained for him, and kept for him hosts of friends who are ready to do anything to please and to serve him; but he had, all through his career, bitter, relentless and malignant who not only vilified him and misrepresented him as a public man but who earned their enmity into social life. But Canada's greatest statesman outlived all animosity. In the latter days of his life his old opponents met with his old friends in doing him honor, and now that he is gone, his faults and his failings are forgotten, and Canadians only care to remember his many virtues, his brilliant talents, his life-long service, and the great benefits that he was instrumental in conferring on their country. The time is not far distant when there will not be a square in any town or city of this broad Dominion, which will not be ornamented by a statue to perpetuate his memory, and to show that Canadians of all parties, nationalities, ranks and conditions, hold John A. Macdonald, as they still loved him, in honor.

It may surprise some of our readers to find the *Globe* noticing the Earl of Shaftesbury in the terms we have used. They know that when the deceased statesman was alive and in public life the *Globe* spoke of him and his acts in very different language. But it must be remembered that the *Globe* was then a party organ. As such it then considered its duty, in its sole occupation, to use every means to lower the Conservative leader and the Conservative party in public estimation and compare their defeat. If Sir John had been an ordinary man such method would not have been necessary, but he was a giant in party leadership and in diplomacy. He was a man that could not be fought by ordinary methods in the ordinary way, and, therefore, after the manner of party organs in those days, we say it most regrettably, the *Globe*, to use the mildest possible term, treated the Conservative leader most unkindly. But now that the *Globe* has freed itself from the shackles of party and become an independent paper, it reflects the folly and the unkindly of such attacks.

REPUTABILITY.

Text of the Bill introduced in the U.S. Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The reciprocity bill introduced in the House by Mr. Butterworth of Ohio, reads as follows:

"A bill to provide for reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Whereas, controversies have arisen and now exist concerning the government of the United States and the government of the Dominion of Canada, growing out of the construction of treaties affecting the fishing interests; and

"Whereas, By reason of the contiguity of the two countries and the similarity of the interests and occupations of the people thereof, it is desired by the United States to remove all existing controversies and all causes of controversies in the future, and to promote and encourage business and commercial intercourse between the people of both countries, and to promote harmony between the two governments, and to enable citizens of each to trade with the citizens of the other, without restriction and irrespective of boundaries, as fully and freely as is there was no boundary line between the two countries; now, therefore,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. That whenever and as soon as the government of the said Dominion of Canada shall so act or her parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever nature, whether products of the soil or waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products of minerals and coal products of the mines of the United States to enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada and all products of the soil and waters and all minerals and coal products of the mines of the said Dominion of Canada, and all articles of every name and description produced in the said Dominion of Canada, shall be permitted to enter the port of the United States free of duty, it being the intention of this act to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever nature or nature produced in the said countries respectively.

Sec. 2. That when it shall have been certified to the President of the United States by the proper officials of the government of said Dominion of Canada, that the last named government by an act of parliament has authorized the admission into ports of said government of all articles of trade and commerce in the United States free of duty, the President shall likewise proclaim that all articles produced in said Dominion of Canada shall be admitted into all ports of the United States free of duty and such articles shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty so long as the said Dominion of Canada shall admit the products of the United States, as herein provided for, into her ports free of duty.

Sec. 3. The secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, in connection with the proper officials of said Dominion of Canada, to make rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and to protect the said respective governments against importation of foreign goods through either into the other, and the secretary of the treasury of the United States shall furnish to the customs officers of the United States such rules and regulations for the purpose of guiding them in the discharge of their duties in respect to protection of each of said governments against improper importations of foreign goods, as herein contemplated.

THE MAIL'S VIEWS.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.—The *Mail* published the full text of the bill introduced into the American House of Representatives by Mr. Butterworth, of Ohio, providing for the settlement of the difficulties now existing between Canada and the United States by the establishing of complete reciprocity between the two countries. The *Mail* in an editorial discusses the measure and says: "Mr. Butterworth's bill would throw down the customs barriers altogether and establish absolute free trade. This would be a statesmanlike way of quieting the perennial *balky* question, and one, we think, which would meet the approval of the vast majority of Canadians. No one can seriously suppose that the general effect would be otherwise than most beneficial to the two peoples. If a few *exotics* perish in the struggle, all those Canadian industries which deserved to survive would receive an impetus such as no tam-juggling could ever give them. It is hardly necessary to add that our three principal pursuits—agriculture, lumbering and the fisheries—would be greatly benefited, and that the arrangement would lead to the thorough exploration and development of our mining resources."

ALL OVER THE RANGE.

The weather for the last three weeks has been very changeable, sometimes warm and sometimes very cold, the latter having a decided advantage. What the effect will be on stock is a matter which it is hard to say anything very decided about, however, up to this time the stock has stood it well. A prominent stock man was heard to remark the other day, that he had yet to see the first dead animal of the season. Reports from the different sections of the country go to show that everything is going all right and nothing to be feared. We are certainly much better than our neighbors across the line in the account we get of the weather and the condition of the stock are to be relied on. Present indications show to show that the stock so far have pulled through all right but the month of March will show pretty well what the effect of this bad weather has had on them for if they have been pulled down very much lately, the new grass in the opening of spring will be sure to down them.

Mr. F. Strong reports having gathered up a lot of colts to be weaned and he says that he found them all rolling fat. Mr. W. F. Cochran, of the *Cochrane* farm, was in town for a few days last week. He says that the stock on their range is all right. Feed and water is abundant and the stock pretty well gone.

FLAMES FIRM AT PORT ARTHUR.

FORT ARTHUR, Feb. 28.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in J. F. Collin's grocery store on Cumberland street. The bridge was there in a few minutes, but were not able to check the flames. A large number of business houses and hotels were burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FORT ARTHUR, Feb. 28.—This morning's fire was discovered by some members of the Shuniah snow shoe club, who had just arrived home from a tramp to Fort William. The fire engine was got out, and the hose rigged up, but the fire got complete control of the building before anything was done. On one side was a paint shop, and this was quickly on fire, and the inflammable nature of the contents soon got that beyond the firemen's efforts.

In addition to the buildings mentioned in this morning's dispatch McGill's boot and shoe store was completely destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in Collin's grocery store. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, of which about \$10,000 is covered by insurance.

WOMAN'S ROZEN TO DEATH.

HALIFAX, Feb. 19.—Maud Williams, aged forty, was found frozen to death in her room in the heart of the city. She was almost nude. The room was filthy in the extreme and totally destitute of fire, fuel or food. Her bed was a heap of dirty rags. She seemed to have frozen to death while crouching before the embers.

A loyalist paper in Dublin says the two sons on the Ballykyle estate who have been threatened with eviction have been supplied by Fenians with Enfield rifles and ample ammunition. The evicting forces will consist of a thousand men.

At Killarney one hundred starving laborers, headed by a parish priest, appeared before the Board of Guardians and prayed for work or relief. The board resolved to apply to the Government for assistance and subsisted for a hearty meal for the sufferers.

Mr. Parcell will move the adjournment of the debate on the address in order to enable the House to form an opinion on the report of the Land Act Commission which will shortly be published, and recommends Mr. Parcell's proposition to alter the tenure from fifteen to five years and admit leases for the benefit of the act.

Mr. Daniel Cork, of McLeod & Cork, sawmills, Tewkesbury, was crushed to death while unloading logs at the mill on Saturday afternoon. The regular teamster it appears, was off duty and Mr. Cork undertook the unloading of logs. No person was in the yard at the time and when the body was found life had been extinct for some time. Death must have been instantaneous as he was lying beneath the sawlogs very badly crushed and his spine broken. It is supposed that he slipped and fell, pulling the logs on top of him. He leaves a wife and young family.

One of the C. P. R. civil engineers writes from the mountains that the company are contemplating doing a lot of work in the spring between the terminus and Calgary. More snow sheds will be erected and the officials anticipate a lively time as there were last summer.

There promises to be quite a building boom at Banff Hot Springs in the spring. In addition to the fine hotels which the Canadian Pacific railway company will build there, J. D. Molton, of Calgary, is negotiating for the erection of a large hotel. Several additional stores will be started.

The Dominion fish hatchery on the Fraser River has this season hatched out nearly 5,000,000 young salmon, being the largest number since it has been founded. Of this number about 500,000 have been placed in Nairn river and 500,000 in the Cowichan. The balance of the hatch are still at the hatchery awaiting order from the government for their distribution.

The thirteenth annual report of the superintendent of education in British Columbia shows the schools of the province to be in a flourishing condition. The sum of \$79,527 was spent in the cause of education. The number of schools in operation was 83, giving employment to 101 teachers.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

NORTH WEST ITEMS.

BRANDON.—Beef stock, 15¢ a pound, and veal pieces 10¢, eastern butter 40¢, home made 50¢. Still very little demand for wheat at any price.

Reported that 65 deaths, from measles, have occurred among a band of Indians of 25 lodges, living at the Sandy Lakes, 100 miles north of Lac la Biche.

It is probable that in the forthcoming election there will be polling places at Edmonton, St. Albert, Fort Saskatchewan, Lac Ste. Anne, Victoria, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Battle River, Lethbridge, and Clover Park.

On Tuesday of last week an Indian came to the stopping place at the Lone Pine on the Calgary trail, with a note setting forth that the writer, one Frank Modiste, had left Calgary some time before on his way to Edmonton, and lost his way, and had brought up at an Indian camp on the Red Deer, about fifteen miles west of the Lone Pine. He had been so badly frozen that he was unable to travel and requested assistance. The latter was brought on to Red Deer by Ad. McRae, and Capt. Chalmers sent assistance to the unfortunate man. The Indian who brought the letter to the Lone Pine said that the man had reached their camp five days before. He was in poor condition, his clothing was torn, and his provisions and camping outfit consisted of about half a pound of tea and a hamster. His hands and feet were badly frozen.

An End in Sight for Morley.

The government will grant a site of land at Morley, N.W.T., to the McLongill Orphanage for the establishment of an Industrial farm for the education of Indian children in farming and other useful employment.

The Nickel Mines.

General Manager Pugh, of the Bonifont coal mine, gives the following details of the work now being performed by the miners. The main tunnel has been driven into the side of the mountain to a depth of 225 feet. It is 150 feet wide on the bottom, ten on top, and possesses a height of 10 feet. A number of teams of animals have been slaughtered. Gangways have been excavated in both directions at right angles from the main tunnel. Operations began on Feb. 10, and will continue until the 15th, when the work will cease. —Calgary Tribune.

C.P.R. Official Suspended.

On the evening when the west train arrived in the city, several gentlemen passengers preferred a complaint to Superintendent Whyte against a well-known railway official, who happened to be travelling in the sleeper. They charged him with having grossly insulted several lady passengers, and said if Mr. Whyte would not punish the official as severely as lay in his power, that they would stay over and prosecute him. It is stated that Mr. Whyte gave the required promise, and the official has been suspended pending an investigation.

Mines Held.

Moses Hoffman, brother known among their friends as "Hotwater Jimmie" and "Coldwater George," have sold their names on the Kingbird Mine to an English company for the sum of \$45,000. An expert representing this company has been in the mountains examining the mines for some time past, and the last English man brought a communication from the company accepting the price asked with a thousand dollar cheque enclosed as a deposit, the balance to be forwarded and the bargain closed up by the 20th inst. Arrangements have already been made for a spur track, and operations will begin as soon as the spring opens out. It is estimated that the big lead at Tunnel Mountain will turn out \$5 per ton in lead, with sufficient gold and silver to pay all working expenses. —Calgary Tribune.

Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 11.—Mrs. Moore, who was injured by an icicle falling on her from the roof some days ago, died to day.

Mr. McCay was killed yesterday by a falling scale.

John Wood, Grand Trunk gatekeeper at Point St. Charles, slipped on the ice and was run down by an engine and killed.

The winter carnival ball at Windsor Hotel was the principal event of the festivities on to-day's program, and was one of the gayest gatherings ever seen here. Over 1,200 persons were present. The vice regal party arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and were escorted to a room set apart for them. The Montreal Garrison Artillery formed the guard of honor. A heavy storm prevented outside sports. The Governor General and Lady Lansdowne held a vice regal reception at city hall in the afternoon, which was very largely attended. Owing to the very heavy snow storm, all outgoing trains have been cancelled. Many of the visitors who intended going home to night, have been forced to remain here.

A cable to the Mail from London, dated Feb. 7, says: The actual presentation of the complaint for divorce of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise against her husband, the Marquis of Lorne, has been stopped, for the time at least, through the personal efforts of the Queen. But the strain existing is so severe that it is believed that before long, despite the scandal it would create, application will be made for divorce.

Isaac Barnes, an eccentric Bostonian, was lately urged by his Baptist wife to subscribe for a new church. He agreed to subscribe \$5,000 on condition that all baptisms should take place in hot water.

The Milwaukee, St. Paul & Wisconsin Central will issue no more passes, excepting to railway employees and ministers. This action is caused by the passage of the interstate commerce bill.

Whitby is discussing the introduction of the electric light.

Hiram Rosenthal, dealer in watches and jewelry, Montreal, has failed.

John Lanigan, 21 years of age, was accidentally shot dead by a revolver, in the hands of a comrade named Henry Patterson, at St. John, N. B., last week. The ball entered his right eye and death followed almost instantly.

THE WINNIPEG MURDER?

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—C. A. Scholfield, the Winnipeg bookkeeper who was arrested on a charge of murder yesterday morning by Detective Quinlan, and who turned out to be himself the supposed murderer, was released last night. County Attorney Davis and Col. Hill, after viewing the papers and other articles in the prisoner's possession, concluded not to hold him, as everything went to show that he was the man for whose body his friends in Winnipeg were dragging the river yesterday. He told Col. Hill that he took \$100 out of his wife, but as they owed him \$65, he had merely appropriated \$35. He said that he would return that.

Mrs. Scholfield telegraphed Col. Hill that she was coming home, and probably ten Winnipeggers for Minnie upon her return, but she will be surprised to learn that her husband is on his way to parts unknown.

Scholfield reiterated his first statement last night, that domestic troubles were the cause of his leaving, and said that if his friends knew he was unhappy he lived, they would command instead of commanding him to bring to the home of a kindly soul, goes.

"I only killed two chickens," he said, "and I do not know why it is that in a city having 100,000 people there are so many fowls slaughtered every day and no one takes notice of that, two, which were several ounces each, under fighting weight, anyway, would cause no more excitement."

The Winnipeg police telegraphed to hold the prisoner, but as there was no charge against him the local authorities released him and immediately advised the police of their action, at the same time assuring them that the man was C. A. Scholfield beyond a doubt.

16-4385 2-11-7 EASTMAN.

Chloral hydrate to relieve
Flu and other diseases.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Chamberlain and Sir George O'Brien yesterday resumed their conference on Irish affairs with Baron Rothschild, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and Morris Chamberlain presented a draft of a scheme to the Government of Ireland, which is a modification of his former proposal for the establishment of provisional councils. He would now establish an Ulster Parliament at Belfast, and another at Dublin, both to be subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. The Irish bodies holding executive authority within their own limits, but the crown retaining the appointment of judges, and the control of customs and excise matters. The conference lasted several hours. Morley declared emphatic opposition to Chamberlain's proposal, and said it would be impossible to obtain the assent of the Privy Council or the bulk of the Gladstonian Liberals to a scheme which had already been rejected by Gladstone.

REJECTING CATHOLIC JURYS.

The rejection of Catholic juries in the Dilzon trials has created a bad impression and on motion of the Labouchere Radicals, the whole subject will be ventilated. The Nationalists say that all the prisoners expect to be sentenced and threaten that the fight will be carried on with renewed pertinacity both inside and outside of parliament.

THE DILZON TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 16.—In the Commission Court yesterday, Dilzon, Sheehy, Cilly and O'Brien pleaded not guilty to the charge of conspiracy to injure tenants to refuse paying rents. The Crown proceeded to swear in a jury. Several Catholic juries, including one named O'Brien, were ordered to stand aside. Counsel for defendants protested and for a while there was much commotion. O'Brien, one of the defendants, declared that he would rather be sent to jail at once than be submitted to trial before a jury composed so entirely, that because a man's name was O'Brien, he was excluded from it. Cilly denounced the Crown's conduct as infamant. Justice Murphy refused to interfere with the exercise of the Crown's privilege of challenging the jury. After a long wrangle, a jury of a composite character was sworn. Its character portends a disagreement.

FURTHER OUTRAGE FEARED.

Numerous extra police have been drafted in County Clare. The authorities are fearing further outrages. Mr. Tanner has visited all the tenants on the Ponsonby estate and they promised to adhere to the plan of campaign.

Evictions on a large scale have been commenced on Lord Cork's estate on the opposite side of the bay from Glenbeigh. Little resistance is offered, but the police are being boycotted.

LITTLE BITS OF IRISH.

The statistics of the chamber of commerce of Belfast for 1886 show a considerable increase in trade in almost all kinds of business.

Ambushed moonlighters, at Ballycar, fired upon emergency men, mortally wounding one named Byers; dangerously injuring McManus and police Sergeant O'Connor.

The Daily Telegraph says that after the debate on the address Mr. Parnell will go to Algiers for the benefit of his health.

The corporation of Belfast has awarded £5,511 compensation for damage inflicted in the recent riots in that city.

Miss Chamberlain, the American beauty is staying with the Duchess of Wellington.

A young man was found at St. Thomas the other morning, with his cheek frozen to a lamp post.

King Humbert contributed \$36,000 to a fund for the relief of the families of men killed or invalided.

The Earl of Onslow has succeeded the Earl of Darnaway as parliamentary secretary to the colonial office.

The Moscow Gazette declares that Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, intends to marry Prince Alexander on her golden jubilee.

Gladstone has written a letter referring to John Bright's recent communication, in which he says that Bright feels for the Irish people, whom he says he may hereafter trust.

It is semi-officially stated that the relations between Austria and Russia is so much improved that it is no longer expected that Austria would make the Russian occupation of Bulgaria a causus belli.

A new revolver has been patented which is expected to be productive of fewer accidents than its predecessors. Its main feature is a concealed hammer, inclosed in a lock frame, which cannot be unintentionally manipulated.

The trigger is so arranged that it cannot be pulled unless a safety lever in the rear of the lock frame is first pressed.

WANTED.

A good servant girl for the 1st March to go to the country for the summer.
Apply to Mrs. Hall,
Cor. Princess Ave. & 12th St.

I having associated with me in business John A. Almy, who has been in my employ for the last two years, now desire to make my own customers for their business convenience in this city, hope to receive a continuation of their favors for the future.
JOHN DICKINSON.
Borden, Mass., Jan. 10th, 1887.

Co-Partnership Notice.

We, having associated with me in business, John A. Almy, who has been in my employ for the last two years, now desire to make my own customers for their business convenience in this city, hope to receive a continuation of their favors for the future. Having a full line of goods and many profits, a just balance and mutual advantage to our partners, we hope to receive a large share of the gross profits.

JOHN DICKINSON
JOHN MCKENNA
Gardner Manufacturing and Sales
Borden, Mass., Jan. 10th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, for an Act confirming the charter of the Great Northwest Central Railway Company, dated the 22nd July, 1882 and the provisions thereof, as published in the Canada Gazette pursuant to the Act 45, Vict., cap. 1, sec. 5 before acceptance thereof by the promoters of said company; and defining and limiting with greater certainty the extent of the liability of such company in respect of the present legal obligations of the Northwest Central Railway Company referred to in said Act and for other purposes.

MCINTYRE, LEWIS & CO.,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th day of January, 1887.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à la prochaine session, afin d'obtenir une chartre confirmant la charte de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest, datée le 22 Juillet 1882, et ses dispositions, telle que publiée dans la Gazette du Canada en conformité de l'acte 45 de Vict., cap. 1, sec. 5, ayant été acceptée par les personnes qui constituent la compagnie, et définissant et limitant plus précisément l'entente de la responsabilité de cette compagnie au sujet des obligations légales actuelles de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Grand Central du Nord-Ouest mentionnée dans le décret, et pour d'autres fins.

MCINTYRE, LEWIS & CO.,
Solicitors des requérants.

Date à Ottawa, Janvier 1887.

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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

DAILY COUNCIL.

The council met at the house of Mr. Craighead, Feb. 6th, '87. Present—Reeve Browning, councillors Walker, Brightton, Graham, Chisholm, Butterfield and Matthews. Minutes of the meeting held on Jan. 11th, read and adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Matthew Eaton and C. H. Bather, re Harrow school district.

From City of Brandon re branch railroads.

From Winnipeg General Hospital.

From Jabez Dadson re account.

NOTICES.

Graham—Graham—That the petitions of Dennis Eaton & Father to Harrow school be read—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That Mr. Dadson's account be paid—Carried.

Walker—Graham—That the communication of the assessor for the Wm. C. Hospital be laid over for consideration at next meeting of council, and that the clerk be instructed to acknowledge receipt of same and obtain all information respecting the working of the hospital—Carried.

Walker—Walker—That the assessor have time April 1st to complete and return his statement—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the council have a general communication containing reasons for the conduct of city of Brandon re the same—Carried—Only requiring the signature of the assessor—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the treasurer be directed to send the council a written statement of all receipts and disbursements at each meeting—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the Heskhil School be in the Harrow school district when it is wholly assessed for the special school to be used for the same it be so ordered—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the clerk be instructed to have any necessary printing done as soon as can be done cheaper, but in no case to be done later than the figures of any other paper—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That after the first of May, the council proceed to sell all lands not required for taxes, and that the treasurer be directed to have notice to appear in the Free Press, Manitoba, Brandon Sun and Brandon MAIL—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the auditors be retained, and that they be paid the usual audit fees for services rendered—Carried.

Walker—Graham—That a court for the review of the assessment roll be held on Friday, May 1st, at one o'clock p.m., at the usual place of meeting of the council—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the regular meetings of the council be as follows: on the first Tuesday of every alternate month, commencing with the month of April—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the treasurer be instructed to apply at Brandon Land Office, Brandon, to arrears of taxes on east 1/2 28 for 1886 having been recently cancelled, also apply for arrears due on any cancelled lands by way of liquidation concerning—Carried.

Graham—Walker—That the Annesse school be paid balance due it, twenty seven two hundred fifty and 0/100—Carried.

Graham—Graham—That the following accounts recommended by the following be referred to the Board of Education—Carried.

Dadson—Registration \$4.25

Macdonald—School \$6.50

Walker—Graham—Printing, stock, 25

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

MUNICIPALITY OF CORNWALLIS.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Municipality of Cornwallis in the Province of Manitoba, under his hand and the Corporate Seal of the said Municipality of Cornwallis, to me directed and bearing his signature mentioned and described in the Muster Roll for the arrears of taxes respectively due thereon together with costs.

Whereas it is hereby given and declared that the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, I will on Thursday the tenth day of March, A. D. 1887, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the City Hall, in the city of Brandon, proceed to sell by Public Auction, the said lands for the said arrears of taxes and costs.

REMARKS.

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